

go and meet  
the russian  
ships

say  
hello  
(heh, heh)

# U.S. Blockade Protested In Consulate Picketing

## Address On ECM To Open MCWA; Harris Is Speaker

The McGill Conference on World Affairs opens tonight with a keynote address by Seymour Edwin Harris, Professor of Political Economy at Harvard University. He will speak in Redpath Hall at 8:30 pm.

The theme of MCWA for this year is "The New Europe". Professor Harris will examine the general subject in a speech on "The Challenge of the European Common Market".

The two other keynote addresses scheduled for MCWA will be "Germany and the Atlantic Alliance" and "Britain and the Common Market".

Professor Harris has taught at Harvard since 1926, when he received his Ph. D. Prior to this, he taught Economics at Princeton for two years.

### Background

He has a background of governmental and military work which he began in the closing year of the First World War. He has been an Economic Stability Advisor to several Latin American countries, an expert witness before congressional committees, an eco-



Students from McGill and Sir George Williams Universities picket the American Consulate on McGregor Street in protest over the United States blockade of Cuba. Another demonstration is scheduled for today at 5 pm, while pro-US picketers will rally on campus at 12:30 pm and then proceed to the Consulate.

— Photo by Goldstein

## Pro-American Demonstrators March Today

by HERBERT ARONOFF

Large-scale picketing and occasional fisticuffs kept Montreal police busy outside the American Consulate yesterday as university students added their voice to public opinion over President Kennedy's order to blockade all arms-carrying ships to Cuba.

More picketing is expected today, with a pro-US group gathering at 12:30 pm on the Lower Campus and then marching to the American Consulate.

The group opposing Kennedy's move at yesterday's picketing was mostly made up of students from both McGill and Sir George Williams Universities. As members of the Combined Universities Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CUCND), these students displayed their hastily-painted placards without incident until noon-hour.

### Anti Opposition

At 1:30, a large contingent of students arrived at the McGregor Street Consulate to lend their support to the Kennedy move. The students, numbering nearly two hundred — mostly from Sir George — were an unofficial, spontaneous demonstration against the CUCND protests.

Led by Norm Mendelle and Bill Reim from Sir George, the group advocated a "better dead than red" policy. Supporting the "quarantine", they were met with hostility from the CUCND'ers and a scuffle followed in which a woman was knocked down. However, police moved quickly and no injuries or other incidents were reported.

Last night the CUCND continued its vigil in front of the Consulate with approximately seventy-five pickets. Those favouring the blockade numbered only fifteen or twenty.

### CUCND Persists

Stan Gray, President of CUCND at McGill, declared that he and the others would continue to picket the Consulate, and would meet there again today at 5 pm. Speaking as President of the "Committee of 100", Dan Daniels said, "This latest move by the U.S. verges on a declaration of war."

The CUCND supporters will hear an address on "The Labour Movement and Atomic Weapons" by Fernand Daoust of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union in the Walter M. Stewart Room of the Union at 1 pm. Members will resume picketing the Consulate at 5 pm today.

### US Support

Bill Reim, speaking for those supporting Kennedy's action, said that although his was a spontaneous group, "the tide has turned in our favour". He is organizing the march today and will attempt to secure the participation of students both at Sir George and McGill.

His group is planning to meet on  
(Continued on page 2)

## All Aboard For Kingston!

The time has come the walrus said, to speak of many things; of ships and shoes and sealing wax, of cabbages and kings. The kings that we are talking about are the Ton Kings, of course, and this all goes to show that even before recent times, people were getting excited about football games in Eastern Ontario cities.

Football fever rose to an all-time high last Saturday afternoon as the Redmen came off the floor to smear the Queen's Golden Gaels 38-24, and it is still riding high this minute for the big game in Kingston Saturday. Herewith we present details of how to get there and why it's so expensive.

The train leaves Central Station around 8:30 am (we still aren't sure exactly) and arrives in Kingston shortly after noon. It returns, leaving around 7:30 and getting back about half past eleven.

### Ticket Cost

Tickets will cost \$8.75, which includes a \$2 bond which must be posted with the CNR to cover possible damages. If there is no major wreckage, it will be refunded to all who paid. Toronto tried this for the first time when they came here this year, and for the first time in history there was no damage on their train. Hence, as long as no one goes completely out of his mind, chances are pretty good of getting your money back.

Stadium seats are on sale for \$2.50 (not \$2.00 as we mistakenly printed yesterday). Due to the fact that it is Homecoming Weekend in Kingston, prices are higher

than they usually are, so we come out on the short end.

There is a possibility that cheaper seats may be available at the gate for those who want to chance it, but with the large Homecoming crowd expected at Richardson Stadium, we wouldn't suggest it.

Both these precious commodities (train and stadium tickets) are on sale at the Union Box Office at the specially reduced rate of \$11.25 per set. Chief saleswoman, Mrs. Sadie Hempey, has assured us personally that she is going.

### First Ticket

The first ticket was sold yesterday, just four minutes after they

went on sale, at 12:04 pm to Shirley Bisset, B.A. 2 who resides in Pointe Claire and is obviously the keenest football bean on campus.

So the rest of you not-quite-as-keen-but-very-keen beans can all invade the ancient Union and get your ducats while they still last.

The Redmen will be there, the Gaels will be there, four thousand screaming Queen's fans will be there, and we will be there. It will be the greatest football weekend of all time, and we will win. Gordon Echenberg said so, and he is never wrong.

## Blood Drive

Beginning today Blood Drive Appointment Booths will operate in the Arts Building, McConnell and MacDonald Engineering Buildings, Physical Sciences Centre, Biology Building, Law Faculty, and Peterson Hall.

All students who desire fast service at the Clinic are asked to make their appointments NOW. Students with appointments will be given immediate attention at the clinic, which will be open from Wednesday, October 31, to Wednesday, November 7. While the corps of beautiful students and nurses will take the blood of all comers, appointments can be made at these booths only.



SEYMOUR HARRIS

conomic advisor to President Kennedy, and later a member of President Kennedy's Task Force on Economy.

Professor Harris is an author and editor. At present he holds two important posts: Managing Editor of the *Review of Economics and Statistics* and Associate Editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*.

He has published 35 books and has three volumes in preparation at present.

Thursday night's keynote address  
(Continued on page 2)

## Union Cafeteria

The Union Cafeteria will be closed from 12-1 pm on Thursday and Friday of this week.



## But The Roof Leaks



When the rest of Presbyterian College is torn down and carted away, the new extension to the Arts Building will be found on this site. Just across the street the new Union will be built.

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## Personal Invitation To All Third Year Women Students

You are cordially invited to attend the gala Third Year Dinner sponsored by the Women's Union on November 7th. The girls of RVC will be your hostesses and the evening will be spiced with after dinner entertainment by the McGill Martlets.

Hope to see you there!

Sincerely,  
Susan Fromm  
Chairman.

Time: "Cocktails", 6 pm.  
Place: RVC Common Room  
RSVP: VI 4-6311 Ext 423  
Between 12 & 2

# SEC Appoints Delegates

At a meeting last night the Students' Executive Council ratified a large number of appointments of students who will represent McGill at various conferences this year.

They also ratified the managing board of Radio McGill and approved the appointment of John Cornish as Station Manager.

Tim Broadhead and Nigel Suami were appointed as co-delegates to the University of Montreal United Nations (U. M. U. N.), and David Ryback and Reevin Pearl as delegates to the Laval Conference on Canadian Economy.

Four delegates to the Sir George Williams University conference, "Nationalism and After" —

Stanley Gray, Karen Magee, Nissar Siddiqi, and Laurie Wiseberg — were also approved by the SEC.

### MCWA Delegates

The council appointed the following students to represent McGill at MCWA meetings: Brian Silcoff, Judith Kostman, Eva Roskies, Graham Weeks, James Donaghue, Sidney Aster, Martin Rumscheidt, Heidi Rumscheidt, Peter Blaikie, and Moses Znamer. They will be expected to make reports on the conference.

The Council also heard the report of delegates to the recent meeting of the Montreal Student Presidents Council, Stephanie Nixon and Gordon Echenberg. The conference dealt with the financial aspect of university activities, the other

delegates showing a great deal of interest in the McGill Students' Society Budget. Echenberg said that McGill can offer a good deal to these meetings, as the smaller universities are very interested in how McGill's SEC operates.

## Picketing . . .

(Continued from page 1)

the McGill Lower Campus at 12:30 today to interest McGill students in the cause.

Explaining their policies, Reim and Mendelle declared that "the people of the West are complacent. We intend to alert them to the dangers involved in being swayed by the policies of CUCND. We are backing Kennedy's stand on Cuba because we truly believe that they (the Russian Protectorate of Cuba) are aggressive by nature."

### Inaction Claimed

Reim and Mendelle complained of excessive red tape when they were told it was necessary to obtain a permit to picket. "This was the first time in 12 years that a group has picketed in support of an American action," they said. "We caught them off-guard."

Explaining the trouble they had, Reim maintained that he had had to speak "to at least fifty people" in City Hall before he was put in touch with the right department. "At one point," he stated, "I spoke to the Death Certificate Department!"

### Problems Expected

"We expect problems tomorrow," Reim said last night. "They (CUCND) will probably use strong-arm tactics, but we don't intend to fight. We want to know how CUCND can propose pacifism."

Members of CUCND denied any part in the scuffles yesterday, and declared that they never contemplate the use of "strong-arm tactics". "Tomorrow's demonstration will be a peaceful one", they insisted.

### ISA SPEAKER

Professor D.B. Clark, Vice-President of Sir George Williams University, will speak to the International Students Association on Canadian universities and overseas students at 1 pm tomorrow in the Walter M. Stewart Room of the Union.

## CLASSIFIED ADS

HELP I am looking for anyone who wishes to trade a pair of "Wednesday" season tickets for the MONTREAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA for "Tuesday" season tickets. Please contact A. Nazif, VI. 2-1251, Loc. 325 or 255.

WOULD ANYONE WHO WITNESSED an accident involving a motorcyclist and a station wagon, taking place about 9 am, Friday Nov. 17/61, at the corner of Campus row near the Redpath Museum, please contact Mr. C. M. Bailey 550 Milton, phone 288-0495 or Mr. D. T. Dingle of O'Brien Home, & Saunders 507 Place D'Armes, room 1209, phone VI. 5-5231.

REWARD OFFERED — Two cases of Dow for stolen yellow and black "covered wagon" with 43" lean Abducted yesterday afternoon. Call Borst at AG house.

HELP I looking for temporary home for charming 7-month puppy near campus. I will walk and feed. Call Libby VI. 9-0993.

FOUND — 2 keys on ring. Owner can claim keys in Daily office for ransom of \$1.00, to pay for this ad.

WANTED — 5 string banjo. For sale, harmony 4 string banjo, perfect condition. Call HU. 4-4213.

LOST — A blue ski jacket from men's cloakroom in Physical Science building. If found please return to Janitor's office.

LOST — Wallet in Union Grill Room. If found, please call Ken Gross at HU. 9-4959.

RIDE — To Boston needed by two leaving after 1 pm. Friday. Call Joan VI. 2-0327.

LOST — A gold watch at Saturday's game. Would finder please contact Bob at RE. 8-9602. Suitable reward offered.

RENTING 1 room apt. completely furnished & carpeted (\$50. monthly) private bath-washroom - kitchen (4 burners gas stove) & fridge. Gas & Electricity paid. Call AV. 8-3306 evenings.

## MCWA Opens Conferences . . .

(Continued from page 1)

Chancellor of the Exchequer in London. As well, he has served as Minister of: Pensions, State, Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food in the British Cabinet.

### Final Session

The final MCWA public session will be a panel discussion scheduled for 2:30 pm Saturday, with Professors Michael Brecher, Michael Oliver, Maxwell Cohen and James Eayrs, on "Europe: Towards a Political Federation".

The three addresses to be held at 8:30 in Redpath Hall today, Thursday, and Friday and the panel discussion, will all be open to the public. But the core of the work done at MCWA is the closed conference periods, which will be led by Montreal university professors.

These sessions, by delegates from more than 40 North American universities, will concentrate on the ECM in general, its challenge to both East and West, the relations of Germany and France to the Atlantic Alliance, and the problem of political union, the common market and Britain.

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McConnell Engineering Building

1 pm, Thursday, October 25

All E.U.S. members cordially invited



## New Democrats Take Stand On Cuba

The McGill New Democratic Party yesterday expressed their attitude towards the present Cuban crisis at an executive meeting at which the following resolutions were passed:

- Whereas the American blockade of Cuba announced yesterday by President Kennedy constitutes an open violation of international law and can be interpreted as an act of aggression, therefore we strongly urge the government of the United States to reconsider its decision and to put an immediate end to the blockade.
- Whereas the arming of Cuba with offensive nuclear weapons in the face of repeated Soviet assurances to the contrary constitutes an act of callous provocation, therefore we strongly urge:
  - that the Soviet government renounce immediately all plans to establish offensive nuclear weapons bases in Cuba.
  - that the Cuban government agree, as a token of peaceful intentions, that a United Nations inspection team be permitted to investigate immediately any American claims of an offensive arms build-up in Cuba.

## Philosophy Society To Hear McKinnon

The first meeting of the year of the newly organized Philosophy Society will take place tomorrow at 8:30 pm in Room W255 of the Arts Building.

The guest speaker will be Professor A. McKinnon, B.A., M.A. (Toronto), Ph.D. (Edinburgh), B.D. (McGill). Known for his courses in Ethics and The Philosophy of Religion, Professor McKinnon toured Europe this past summer on a Rockefeller Grant and talked with leading philosophers and theologians in Europe.

Professor McKinnon will discuss the topic "Super-Naturalism", basing his talk on experience which includes the writing of a book on the subject.

### Cuban Situation

- Whereas the Cuban situation represents a danger to world peace, therefore the nations concerned (i.e., the United States and Cuba) should agree to the establishment of a United Nations emergency naval force in the Caribbean to guarantee the maintenance of international law.

- Whereas we are now going through a period of extreme tension, therefore we, the executive of the McGill New Democrats, urge that the government of Canada should firmly but calmly work towards the implementation of the above suggestions.

## First Publication Of "The Page" Appears Today

The first edition of "The Page", a twice weekly publication of poetry by McGill students, will be distributed by teachers and professors of the Faculty of English today and tomorrow. A limited number of copies will be available also at the McGill University Book Store, 3416 McTavish Street.

The primary purpose of this project is to provide an easy outlet for the writing student, and to use this project as a means toward initiating other literary activities.

Students are asked to submit their manuscripts at the McGill University Book Store. Meetings or discussions with the editor may be arranged by leaving name and phone number in the manuscript box on the main floor of the book store.

## AIESEC Explains Program On Friday

A meeting will be held on Friday at 1 pm in the Union Ballroom for those interested in participating in the AIESEC Traineeship Program. Any postgraduate or undergraduate student who has taken or is taking second year Economics is eligible.

The AIESEC, International Association of Students in Economics and Commerce, is a campus organization which offers students the unique opportunity of working during the summer months in one of 31 foreign countries. The jobs, or traineeships, last about two months. During this time, the trainee is given the opportunity to learn the different facets of their company's activities by working in several departments.

### Special Projects

Special projects are sometimes assigned, such as examining the feasibility of marketing a certain product in North America, or the

effects of the European Common Market on the company's sales.

The trainee is paid a living wage, and the AIESEC Committee in the city where he works will secure inexpensive lodgings for him as well as provide a reception program that usually includes industrial tours, parties, student-restaurant cards, etc. He can take advantage of a special charter flight which costs about \$250 return. Scholarships, which pay a large portion of transportation costs, are provided by the Provincial Government for those students who show financial need.

Last year 120 Canadian students, 45 of whom were from McGill, worked in every country in Europe, as well as South America and the Middle East.

## Debating Union Senior Trials Will Be Held Next Thursday

The Debating Union's Senior Trials have been set for Thursday, November 1. The trials will be based on this year's U.S. national topic: Resolved that the non-communist nations of the world should form an economic community.

Those wanting to enter next week's trials (exact time and place will be announced in the Daily later) will be faced with a tape-recorded affirmative speech; they will then be expected to deliver a negative speech under normal debating conditions.

### Top Officials

The trials, to be judged by top Debating Union officials, will provide a competitive opportunity for

McGillians to win free trips throughout North America. Included in this year's trips are tournaments in Harvard, Toronto, Burlington, Bishop's, Washington, D.C., Pittsburgh, Long Island, Rochester and New York.

As in previous years, J. Weston Walsh has produced a handbook concerning this topic and copies are available on two-day reserve in the Redpath Library.

### ASUS Elections

ASUS elections will be held today for class representatives from each year. Polls are in the front lobby of the Arts Building and the Physical Sciences Centre.

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## PREVIEWS

### Today

**CHESS CLUB:** Tournament continues. 8 pm, Union Lounge.

**CUCND:** Fernand Daoust of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union will speak on "The Labour Movement and Nuclear Weapons." 1 pm, Walter M. Stewart Room.

**PRE-MED SOCIETY:** 60 minute film — "M.D. International" starts at 1 pm sharp, Biology 250.

**MCGILL CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP:** Basis of Belief, Part 2. "Man-Sinner, or Self-Responsible?" Rev. R.S. Newman. 1 pm, Arts 150.

**HILLEL:** Debate — "Resolved that freedom of speech be denied to exponents of Nazi-Fascist Doctrines." David Kauffman and Howard Golden vs Morton Charkelson and Malcolm Morrison. 1 pm, Hillel House.

**NEWMAN CLUB:** Daily Mass. Daily Rosary throughout October. 1:05 pm and 4:05 pm respectively. Chapel, Newman House.

**OLD MCGILL '63:** Graduate Photos — Arts and Science — A to G —

October 22-27. Coronet Studios, 758 Sherbrooke W.

**DUPLICATE BRIDGE CLUB:** Weekly tournament. All welcome. 7:15 pm, Union Cafeteria.

**RED WING SOCIETY:** Meeting, all must attend. 1 pm, Green Room, RVC.

**LIBERAL CLUB:** Important meeting, provincial election organization. A member of the Quebec Provincial Legislature will be guest speaker. All welcome. 1 pm, Club Room, Union.

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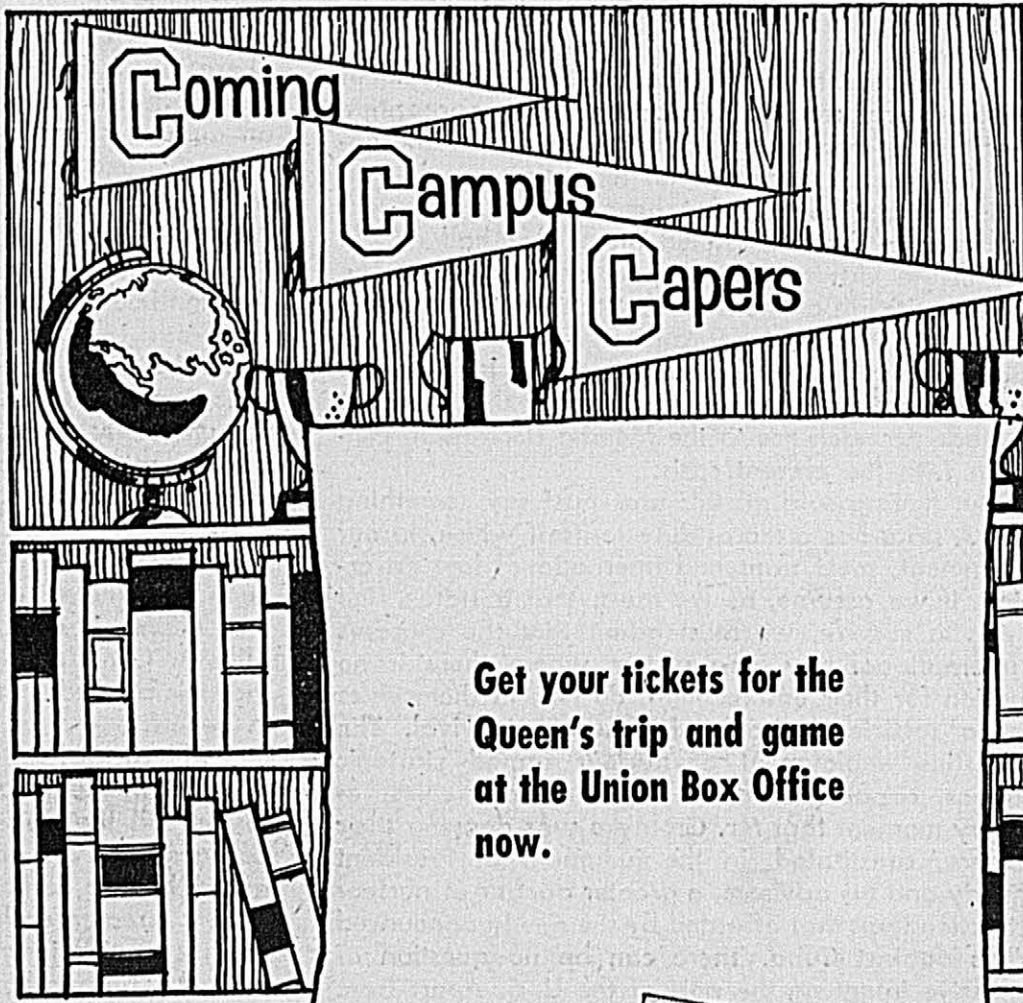
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THE MILDTEST BEST-TASTING CIGARETTE





# MCGILL DAILY

Fifty-second Year of Publication  
The Oldest College Daily in the Commonwealth

The McGill Daily is published five times a week by the Students' Society of McGill University at 690 Sherbrooke Street West, Telephone AV. 8-2244. Authorized as second class mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa, and for payment of postage in cash. Postage paid at Montreal. Editorial opinions expressed are those of the Managing Board and not the official opinion of the Students' Executive Council.

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## IN CHARGE OF THIS ISSUE

Carlo (desk) with Sue, Linda, Lenny, Marilyn (who came to keep peace in our room), Noel, Wenda (who doesn't really deserve this) honora and joy. The Original Cyn on sports desk with the invaluable assistance of Dorothy and Barnyard. All outstanding survey sheets should be returned to Prinsky by tomorrow afternoon, even if they have not been completed.

OCTOBER 24, 1962

## Caribbean Crisis

Only the most carping critic of the United States and its foreign policy will choose this time to denounce President Kennedy's action on Cuba as reckless and deliberately provocative. Rather the impression created is one of an action taken after several days of sober calculation, in full consciousness of the risks involved, and in face of almost certain proof that the Cuban situation in its latest development places the survival of the United States in serious peril.

It is also apparent that President Kennedy could, if he wished, have taken much more provocative steps than in fact he did. For his speech was as important in what it did not say as in what it did say. It did not propose a complete blockade or an invasion of Cuba. The "quarantine" applies only to certain classes of weapons: bombers, surface to surface and air to surface missiles and nuclear warheads, all of which have a clearly offensive role. The Russian ships are given the options of submitting to search, or turning back in the first place, or making for ports other than Cuba when apprehended by the U. S. Navy.

It may be interjected at this point that the blockade which is generally considered an act between belligerents, is an illegal weapon to employ against a state with which the United States is still theoretically at peace.

It is apparently for this reason that the President consistently referred to his action as a quarantine rather than as a blockade, a distinction which international law apparently does not recognize.

It may also be said that the American stand lacks consistency in that the United States has had missile bases in the vicinity of Russia for several years. The recurrent criticism of the Monroe Doctrine, to the effect that it also assumed American non-interference in the Eastern hemisphere, will almost certainly be renewed in this connection, although significantly the President has made no reference to the Monroe Doctrine in connection with the present crisis.

But having said all this one must say something more. A state has a moral duty to itself which, in our environment, must transcend international law on occasion. If we assume, as we must, that a state's first duty is to survive, we must admit that the concepts of international law in a system where there is no provision for their enforcement, do not, in themselves offer a sufficient means of ensuring survival. The clandestine deployment of nuclear armed strategic weapons, capable of destroying American cities, at the very moment that Mr. Gromyko was denying their existence, constituted, in the judgment of President Kennedy and his advisors, a greater danger of nuclear destruction than that afforded by the newly announced actions against Cuba. There can be no question of aggressive intent on the part of the U. S. Apart from the half-hearted support of the Bay of Pigs invasion, the Americans refrained from such action in the years of Cuba's weakness. It is inconceivable that they would reverse their position now.

As the quarantine goes into effect at ten this morning the next step clearly lies with the Soviet Union. It can require no further demonstration that the United States means business. It is to be hoped that the Russian leaders recognize the importance of Cuba to the United States and its comparative unimportance to themselves in time to avert a showdown. The United States failed to go to the aid of the Hungarian rebels

In 1956 because it realized that intervention in an area close to the Russian sphere of interest might risk provoking a full-scale war, a risk not justified by the benefits which would accrue from a free Hungary. It is not too much to ask of the Russians a similar indulgence in the case of an area which, rightly or wrongly, has become an American obsession. As a rational man, Mr. Khrushchev can have no wish to provoke forces both in the United States and in his own country, which no rational man will be able to control. He is not even being asked, as yet, to abandon his Cuban ally, but only to refrain from deploying in Cuba certain classes of offensive weapons. Knowingly or otherwise, he has placed his American counterpart in a position in which a policy of admitted risks became unavoidable. Franklin Roosevelt's remark that "we have nothing to fear but fear itself" has taken on a new connotation. The United States is gripped by fear today, and if such fears are enhanced by Soviet actions in the next few days, the result could conceivably be disastrous.

## MCWA VI

Today a hundred delegates from universities all across Canada and the United States will gather together at McGill University for the sixth annual conference on world affairs. In the next few days, they will be addressed by three keynote speakers, will hear a panel of distinguished professors, and will participate in three days of intensive seminar discussions. The theme of their discussion will be the conference topic: "The New Europe".

It is true that MCWA is no longer fettered with the glamour and applause that accompanied its original inception six years ago; it is true that it is no longer greeted with the enthusiasm accorded to a novel and creative idea; but it is also true that it has lost none of its importance and vitality, and that its discussions this year will be as significant as all others held in its short history.

President Kennedy's dramatic decision to blockade Cuba, the Chinese military penetration of the sub-continent, the Berlin problem, and the emergence of a dynamic political and economic union in Europe, have all combined to create a heightened atmosphere and uneasy awareness of world affairs. It is an atmosphere that is better off not met by glamour and applause; that is not examined in a conference coated in an aura of superficiality; but one that is approached seriously and analytically, and therefore perhaps, creatively. We cannot demand much more; we should not be satisfied with much less.

The natural question, at this point, is: What is the significance and relation of the McGill Conference on World Affairs for the McGill student body in general? Its significance, in terms of its institutionalisation at McGill, and the prestige which it brings to the university, is readily apparent; but its relation to the student body, though not so apparent, is perhaps more significant: for the conference affords an opportunity for every student to gain an insight into problems which, if he may not be destined to solve, he is nevertheless destined to be involved in. It is true that MCWA is channelled toward the delegates from all over Canada and the United States; it is not true that this precludes the involvement of the student body in general.

The official statement of purpose of MCWA attests this fact in the following words: We do not propose to find all the answers to all the questions; we will perhaps not even ask all the questions that should be asked; but we do hope to emerge from this Conference with a greater understanding and awareness of the world situation in which we find ourselves today; and with the further hope that we shall have succeeded in educating both the student body and general public in what is surely one of the most pressing questions of our time.

Europe today is not an entity in itself isolated from the flow of international events. Rather it is inextricably involved in them, in some sense even determining their future. The questions to be answered in the next few years by the emergence of this New Europe are questions which will affect all of us, wherever we are, whatever we do, however we think. We cannot escape from its effects; we would do better to attempt to understand and influence them.

# CAMPUS V

"It was inevitable that some action would be taken and we can only hope that a bloodless solution will be found. Harry Schwartz of the New York Times said last year, that the struggle in the nuclear age is between the sane and the insane. President Kennedy, by his action has placed himself in the ranks of the sane, albeit the sane who will not be intimidated. Thus far Premier Khrushchev has not allowed himself to be overwhelmed by the cries of those, on the side of insanity, who want war. President Kennedy said last night, "Our goal... is both peace and freedom. God willing that goal will be achieved". We can only echo that prayer. David Goldenblatt, BCL 2.

\* \* \*

The "Chief Marshal of the New Frontier", John F. Kennedy, has acted in a manner not very far removed from his earlier predecessors — "he has shot first and will ask questions later".

It is an easy way out of the argument to say, as some seem to do, that Kennedy had no choice. For his actions have left Khrushchev with his back to the wall. The latter will have great pressure exerted on him to meet threat with threat, perhaps by renewing the Berlin blockade, or by exerting pressure in kind on Turkey or another NATO base on the perimeter of the Soviet Union.

He may even attempt to break the American quarantine by force. The latter alternative would mean war; the other two will quickly lead to war if Kennedy is determined to hold fast right down the line in all the troublespots of the Cold War.

At this early stage one thing is clear; Kennedy's actions have provided little of profit. The bases are already in Cuba. He will only be forced to face another seemingly insoluble situation very soon.

Will the people who now say: "He had no choice" use the same argument if the world as we know it comes tumbling down upon us? It hardly seems likely that Khrushchev will suffer gladly one humiliation after another.

It does seem there was at least one alternative for Washington. They could have notified the Soviets through the proper diplomatic channels that they were aware of the offensive nuclear bases in Cuba and that the American government might be forced to take serious action. This would have at least had the virtue of giving time to the Soviets, of allowing them room to manoeuvre. As it is, Kennedy's "quarantine policy" can hardly be called rational diplomacy.

Myron Echenberg, MA 1.

\* \* \*

"I do not think that JFK did exactly the worst thing considering the pressure he must have been under from the right wing elements both in the Democratic Party and in Congress in general. He acted fairly moderately in view of the discovery of ICBM bases in Cuba." Anonymous, MA 1.

\* \* \*

"I'm happy to see the United States make a strong move for a change. I'm apprehensive about the future — I'm actually scared. But I have no doubt that such a move had to be made." Ernie Nadel, BA 3.

\* \* \*

"It's a dangerous policy, but it is also a step of firmness for the Kennedy Government. It should have been done before, and now it may be too late." Anonymous, BA 3.

\* \* \*

"It may be another Berlin — inflated, as it was then. Fortunately, however, this may define Canada's stand towards nuclear weapons." Brian Nevitt, BA 2.

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# IEWS ON BLOCKADE VARY

## Professors Comment

Professor J. R. Mallory, Political Science

The speech sounded moderate, because the beginning was so grave. This is a serious situation, and Kennedy was driven to a position, which may be too rigid, by US domestic problems. He had genuine cause for concern, and was right to take a decision, but this may be a difficult position to climb down from. Clarifying negotiations will be necessary, and this will take time. It all depends on how things go in the United Nations. There is no more increased threat of war than in any of the other major crises — if we had done anything about the Cuba situation it might have been just as dangerous.

Associate Professor S. J. Frankel, Political Science

I would rather wait and see. There might be a connection between the speech and the forthcoming elections, as there has been pressure by radical right wing parties for a stronger policy on Cuba. There is the problem of the balance of power — the setting up of missiles in Cuba is a violation of the unwritten agreement between the US and USSR, and America did not propose to set up missile bases in Hungary in 1956. There may also be some connection with the lengthy conferences held last week by President Kennedy and Dean Rusk with Gromyko.

Professor J. E. Weldon, Economics

I have heard no convincing account of what the facts are. The reports to date suggest a victory for the neanderthals in both the USSR and in the United States.

Assistant Professor E. M. Taylor, Political Science

"It's a terrible act of provocation by the Russians if it is true that they have been building up offensive weapons in Cuba. But I don't see what less Kennedy could have done under the circumstances of American public opinion.

"The Russian action is an act of provocation similar to the rearmament of Germany by the West. In both cases there was a build-up of arms unnecessary in terms of strategy which created tension and anxiety, irrational though it may have been, on the other side."

Professor Maxwell Cohen, Law

The concept of quarantines is only a more euphemistic expression for the idea of a pacific blockade. The real question, legally, is whether such a unilateral resort to force on the high seas is justified, either as a matter of the classical doctrine of the freedom of the seas, or more importantly, as an example of force by a member of the United Nations system.

The underlying political problem is the extent to which the USSR can be permitted to establish a missile base in the western hemisphere right off the coast of the US, and how far the USSR is using this issue to achieve two objectives: 1) to point up the fact of US bases around the entire Soviet perimeter, and 2) to bring pressure on the US through Cuba to achieve a settlement in Berlin.

The legal position will not solve the political dilemma because US public opinion will not tolerate a Russian thermonuclear base off the US coast for long, whatever may be the facts of US bases elsewhere.

The international law answer to this situation, if there is an answer, is to regard the doctrine of pacific blockade as justified only if there is a threat to the peace by Russian and Cuban plans for missiles to be armed and directed toward the US and its neighbours. The charter of the UN provides that the state may take measures for its self-defence until the security council has acted, and the only US argument that is tenable in law is that she is taking this step in her own defence against actual or potential aggression, until the UN or OAS proceeds to deal with this threat. It remains to be seen whether world public opinion will accept this interpretation, even though free world opinion is likely to be very sympathetic to the President's grave decision.

Associate Professor Michael Brecher, Political Science

The tone of Mr. Kennedy's words was much harsher than the action undertaken thus far, and the initial steps were much more moderate than the courses of action demanded by powerful interest groups in the United States.

Furthermore, there are loopholes permitting a face-saving Soviet withdrawal from an untenable strategic position. The legal position of this quarantine act seems without foundation. It may well be that Mr. Kennedy's firm action is directed in part to conveying American determination to stand by its commitments on Berlin.

The widespread panic in parts of North America is astonishing, for this is the first major crisis in international politics since Suez. The surprise is not that it occurred, but that this kind of incident between the two super-powers has not occurred more frequently.

"Kennedy has appeased the right wing element. The Democrats should do very well in the next election."

Irwin Block, BA 2.

"Keeping in view the various political forces bearing upon President Kennedy, he had very little choice but to take some form of positive action. Short of war or actual invasion, this was the only acceptable alternative. The Soviet Union is fully aware of these internal forces and might have predicted such an action as a consequence of pushing the United States to the point of hysteria."

Andrew Roman, BA 3.

"I support the quarantine one hundred per cent. I think that it will lead to a big change in the internal political situation in one of the two countries, and I think that there may be shooting in the Caribbean but no world war."

Anonymous, BS 4.

"An interesting thought here would be that there has been no previous instance of such actions which have not been ruled illegal and against international law or which have not ended in war."

Anonymous, BA 2.

"This is a legal act, but the United States took over because of the military build-up of the Russians in Cuba. This means that the pact of Rio de Janeiro was violated by the Russians."

Roberto Herrera-Sota, President Latin-American Society.

"As an American, I think that we should have taken a stand a long time ago. I feel that the Russians will back down and take down their installations in Cuba."

H. Briggs, DDS 1.

"I think that the President has shown good judgment and reason in dealing with a problem that is rapidly getting out of hand. In my opinion, the quarantine is the best measure available by which to attempt to resolve the situation with the least amount of violence."

Leslie Dorfam, BS 3.

"I think that the President's action is long overdue. It can lead to violent repercussions but as yet I don't foresee an all-out war."

Linda Cohen, BA 2.

"A boycott of all American products and materials by all democratically-oriented citizens in Canada should be instituted immediately."

Anonymous, BA 2.

The crux of the matter lies in how world peace and the "status quo" are affected — the installation of an offensive base in a sensitive area is quite a different matter from the question of negotiating the dismantling of an existing base. A parallel situation would be American granting of nuclear arms to Germany outright — this would be seen as a monstrous provocation, given the situation at present and the Russian attitude towards German rearmament. Granted the flagrant provocation of the Russian move in Cuba, Kennedy's move must be seen as a reaction to two stimuli — the external situation itself, and the internal political situation in the U.S. Both of these, in turn, must be evaluated in terms of the preservation of world peace.

Berel Rodal, BA 2.

## Chronology of US - Cuban Relations

(from the New York Times)

WASHINGTON, (Oct. 22) — Following is a list of the major events leading to President Kennedy's decision Monday night regarding Cuba:

1959

Jan. 1 — Five and a half years of intermittent guerrilla warfare by followers of Fidel Castro brought the collapse of the government of President Fulgencio Batista. He fled the country as Major Castro and his forces took Havana and declared a revolutionary provisional Government.

April 15 — At the invitation of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, Premier Castro paid an 11-day, unofficial visit to the United States. On his visit he said that "we are not Communists" and that his regime had no intention of confiscating private property.

May 13 — The Castro Government began a series of confiscations of private holdings in Cuba, many of them United States-owned. On June 11 the State Department, in a formal note, said the Castro Government's agrarian reform law gave "serious concern . . . with regard to the adequacy of provisions for compensation to citizens whose property may be expropriated."

1960

Feb. 13 — Premier Castro and First Deputy Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan of the Soviet Union, signed a five-year agreement in Havana. The Soviet Union agreed to buy 5,000,000 tons of Cuban sugar at world prices, and to grant Cuba a credit of \$100,000,000 "for the acquisition of equipment, machinery and material."

June 29 — The Cuban Government seized the Texas Company's oil refinery in Cuba. This was the first such seizure after the refusal of American and British oil companies to process Soviet crude oil at their Cuban refineries.

July 6 — President Eisenhower announced a cut in the quota of Cuban sugar that could be sold in the United States. The cut amounted to 95 per cent of the rest of the 1960 crop. The loss to Cuba was estimated at \$95,500,000.

July 9 — Premier Khrushchev threatened to retaliate with rockets if the United States intervened with military force in Cuba. President Eisenhower said the United States would "not permit the establishment of a regime dominated by international Communism in the Western Hemisphere." Three days later, Premier Khrushchev said, "We consider that the Monroe Doctrine has outlived its time."

July 18 — Communist China pledged "all-out support" for the Castro regime against the United States.

Aug. 28 — The Cuban delegation walked out of a conference of the foreign ministers of the Organization of American States just before a unanimous resolution by the 20 countries remaining condemning Chinese-Soviet intervention in the Western Hemisphere. Premier Castro said Cuba would look to the Soviet Union for "rocket support" against "the Imperialistic United States."

Sept. 20 — At the opening of the United Nations General Assembly session in New York, Premier Khrushchev paid a call on Premier Castro at his hotel. In Havana, it was announced that Cuba would receive tanks and MIG fighter planes from the Soviet Union.

1961

Jan. 3 — Faced with an ultimatum that the American Embassy staff in Havana must be reduced within 48 hours, President Eisenhower ordered an end to diplomatic relations with Cuba.

April 12 — President Kennedy said, in response to questions about rumors of an anti-Castro military build-up in the United States, that American armed forces would not intervene in Cuba "under any circumstances."

April 17 — An invasion of Cuba by anti-Castro Cuban exiles, trained and equipped by the United States, was attempted and failed. On April 20, the President told a meeting of editors that American restraint was not "inexhaustible."

Sept. 2 — At the end of a long visit to Moscow by the Cuban Minister of Industries, Ernesto Guevara, the Soviet Union announced that it would send arms and technicians to Cuba "to meet the threats of imperialistic quarters."

Sept. 7 — President Kennedy asked Congress for stand-by authority to call up 150,000 Reservists if necessary "to permit prompt and effective responses . . . to challenges . . . in any part of the free world." A week later, at a news conference, he played down the Soviet arms buildup in Cuba. He criticized "loose talk" about a Cuban blockade or a Cuban invasion.

Sept. 26 — The House of Representatives completed congressional action on a resolution saying the United States was "determined to prevent by whatever means may be necessary, including the use of arms, the Marxist-Leninist regime in Cuba from . . . creation or use of an externally supported military capability endangering the security of the United States." President Kennedy signed the resolution Oct. 3.



# THE DAY I GOT MY BEARINGS

I'm a psychoanalyst. My name is Bain.

The story I'm going to tell is pretty weird, and if one of my patients had produced it during the course of therapy, it would have been recorded as an interesting and highly-structured delusion, altogether beyond belief. So you'll understand why I've kept quiet these last two years, partly for the sake of my professional reputation, but more because I couldn't really believe it all happened. But to Hell with caution — My reflexes are normal, my brain is functioning, my reality testing is in high gear. And anyhow, I've got to get it off my chest.

A psychoanalyst, besides being mature, well-balanced, objective and insightful, is supposed to combine the skill of a neurosurgeon with the compassion of a Christ — a pretty tall order for a mere human to fill. But, strange to relate, at the stage of my career of which I'm writing, I was pretty close to filling it: since the successful termination of my analysis six years before, I'd been happy with

## A Psychiatric Fantasy

myself and gratified by my work, and felt that I was enjoying as much as life had to offer.

I can't say exactly when the feeling of lassitude and vague malaise which began to haunt me really took hold. I suspect it had something to do with a commitment I made to fit a third nymphomaniac into my already crowded schedule. I was at that time already treating two others (I still wonder what malevolent power sent them all knocking at my door) and quite shortly discovered that I'd let my vanity overpower my reason. What man living can stand three nymphomaniacs in one day?

Anyhow, after a month of this I began feeling depressed and worn out, and the rigid spine of self-confidence on which I'd always been able to rely was daily becoming more flaccid and useless. I noted with alarm growing manifestations of anxiety — I couldn't concentrate, had difficulty sleeping, was plagued by vague obsessional fears. Yet as surely and stealthily as insecurity and doubt had sapped the emotional foundations of my consciousness, just as surely, just as stealthily there coalesced from the tenebrous mists of my deepest strivings an image which was to stem the threat to my psychic integrity.

The image of a great, fierce red Ferrari, all oil and steel and taut hard sinew. Roaring banks of massive four-barrel carburetors, cold bright gasoline hissing as it arcs into cataracts of ice-blue flame, the whine of tortured metal a contrapuntal backdrop to the efficient chatter of overhead camshafts, to the animal squeal of Pirellis on hurtling asphalt.

So I bought a 250 short wheel-base Berlinetta. An electric thrill seared every fiber of my being as I whipped around corners at 95, as I ran her for everything she was worth down a lonely country road in the pale green ambience of the coming dawn. Car and driver transcended narrow selfhood, and, poised at a crisis of ecstasy that even lovers never know, fused into one intensely vital subjectivity.

It was too good to last. After a few months, when I would slip behind the wheel, I seemed to sense that something — something I couldn't quite describe — was wrong. The car acted normally enough on the open road. Or did she? I wasn't really sure. Maybe it was the valves, or the timing, or the clutch, or the steering gear, but whatever the reason, the joyous rapport between car and driver

was gone. She accelerated a bit too slowly or too quickly, cornered too flatly or leaned a trifle too much — things meaningless in themselves, but which, totalled according to the strange rules of Freudian arithmetic, spelled trouble.

So I took the car in to Hank. He was an old fellow whose most striking feature was a pair of knobby grease-stained hands much too large for his slender wrists. The brutality of his slack-jawed face was emphasized by the scraggly whitish hair which overhung it, by the deep furrows which time had eroded in his coarse skin. He was the best damn mechanic I have ever known, and honest as the day is long.

"Well, she's outa tune, alright," he observed as I revved her up. "Tell ya what, leave'r with me till tomorrow, I'll see what I can do." I left her with him till tomorrow.

The next day he greeted me suitably. "Did what I could, but I ain't the man for your trouble. That car's all right, she's just kinda... well, kinda stubborn. When you been around cars long as I have, you get sorta a feel for 'em..."

"Come off it Hank," I said, irritated. "How much I owe you?" "Aw, skip it, Doc," he mumbled in an offhand manner. "You're sure worked up over that car. Worry too much. Maybe I..."

I let Hank ramble on while I climbed into the Berlinetta and backed her out of the garage. I was pretty distraught, and took hardly any notice of the advice he was flinging my way above the roar of the exhaust. It was still coming in a continuous flow replete with expansive gestures, as I drove away.

From then on, things got rapidly worse. I was pretty desperate when I wandered in to see my old analyst.

"You here, Jack?" he was mildly surprised. The tension in my face was a dead giveaway. "Trouble..." he asked, concern coloring his voice.

I told him. I tried my best, that is. The car had become for me as essential as eating or breathing; I was intricately enmeshed in the mechanical modalities of its being. I needed it desperately, passionately, violently. And the car had come to hate me, to balk my every move, to oppose my will with a stronger will of its own. It was all quite straightforward.

I'm a psychoanalyst; I know people. I watched his face as he listened; He wasn't convinced. When someone lives out a delusion which has thoroughly supplanted the real world in his perceptive constellation, there's no use explaining this fact and hoping he'll snap out of it: he won't. So Dr. Kneppel, after mastering the painful fact that a patient in whom he'd had the greatest faith had suddenly sprouted geraniums in the cranium, said resignedly, "Let's go for a drive."

The car was trying its best out on the open road—it was, I mean to say, acting more or less like a car for the first time in two months. Although it wasn't fooling me a bit, I could see that Kneppel was thoroughly taken in. "Can you come back next week?" he asked, as we pulled up in front of his office.

"God dammit, Kneppel!" I shouted angrily. "I'm no crazier than you are! Here!!!" I ranted, "Here!!! You drive it for a week, and then try and tell me I'm deluded!!!" With a magnificent flourish I whipped the key out of the ignition and presented it to him.

Without the car I was lost. I cancelled all my appointments for the following week and sat at home, a ball of anxieties ready at any moment to explode into a million fragments like a bursting balloon. When Wednesday finally rolled around, I was about to wend my way among a thousand illusory dangers to Kneppel's office, when the telephone rang. I'd given up answering the phone altogether, but this time, to paraphrase Beethoven, I had the strangest feeling that fate was knocking at the door, and grabbed the infernal contraption before

the first ring had stopped sounding. "This is Dr. Kneppel's secretary," a cool voice said. "I'm sorry, but we've had to cancel your appointment for today."

I fairly drowned the lady in a torrent of torrid invective. "Click," said the phone taciturnly.

What to do! What to do! My faltering grip on reality was becoming more and more precarious. I had to have the car. For three weeks I dedicated myself to trying to see Kneppel. I watched his home; I watched his office; I called him a thousand times and sent him a thousand telegrams. I masqueraded as a delivery boy, as a charwoman, as a streetwalker. I tried, in short, everything. No car. No Kneppel. I gave up.

While I was sitting dejectedly in my living room trying to figure out whether the Beretta .32 I was toying with would make a smaller hole in my temple or the roof of my mouth, fate again knocked on the door. "Bain? Kneppel here," said fate. "Can you come down to my office right away?"

He looked worried. "This is between you and me, remember that," he started off. Breathe a word to anybody else, and I'll say you're crazy as a coot — I'll deny everything, every word. So keep it in mind."

"You were... I don't know how to say this, it goes against everything I've ever taken for granted. You were... right about the car. Oh, it was a struggle getting myself to believe it at first. Like relating to a schizophrenic, almost. Instead of word salad I had to attune myself to engine noise, to react to oil pressure instead of emotional tone." There was a wild light in his eyes. I fingered the Beretta in my pocket and idly began to wonder just where in his head it would make the smallest hole. He kept on chattering, but I somehow lost track of his words, until —

"...complete cure and remission of symptoms." My heart skipped a beat. "Most successful case I've ever treated. Once I got to the bottom of what was really bothering the car psychologically, I was able to clear everything up in a matter of days. It's good as new."

"Lemme have it! Lemme have it!! Now!!" My mouth was suddenly dry. I could barely gasp out the words.

He smiled wistfully, regretfully. "Naturally, it's hard for me to say this, very hard, but I really can't give it to you. As I said, I did find out what was bothering it: you! You pushed it too far, Jack, you tried to squeeze the life out of it. It would be the same old story if I gave it back, and... well anyway, it would be breaching a trust."

"I'm sorry. I really am. But here's the cash for it," he said, handing me a large manila envelope. "Twelve thousand in hundreds. Count it if you like."

"You son of a bitch," I screamed, pointing the pistol at him and firing point-blank. It didn't go off. I pulled the trigger a second time, and a third. Still nothing.

There was no use, no use at all. My life was, to all intents and purposes, at an end. I dropped the impotent weapon into Kneppel's outstretched hand and wandered distractedly out of his office, not particularly conscious of where I was or what I was doing. There was only one loose end I wanted to tie up before throwing in the sponge.

I drifted into Hank's place. He peered up from beneath a shiny black Continental "Hiya, Doc," he greeted me, at the same time relieving himself of a great gob of mucus which melted imperceptibly into the uniform eighth-inch of black, greasy stuff coating the floor.

"Hank," I said, "Hank, there's only one thing I'd like to know before I pass on to my reward. You remember that Ferrari? Well, you spotted something, Hank, you spotted it before Kneppel did, even before I was really sure of it myself. How in Hell did you know what was wrong with that car, Hank? How in Hell did you know?"

"Kneppel?" Hank asked, puzzled. "Well, anyhow, it's not much of a trick, once you been around cars as long as I have. But that's not the main thing, Doc.

remember I was tryin' to tell you last time you was in, but you wouldn't listen. You sure are worked up, and all, and if you don't mind me sayin' so, you could do with sorta an overhaul, mental-like I mean." He adopted a fatherly tone. "Bein' so nervous and upset never did a body no good, and, well, what I mean to say is that if you give me a fair crack, I'd probably be able to do something for you."

"Huh?" I asked, astonished. "What in Hell are you talking about?"

"Sure, Doc, I got a couple of hours soon as I finish this here Lincoln, lemme see what I can do."

I felt weary and disgusted; so Hank was just another crazy slobbering old bastard. I silently turned to leave. Just then I was hit a powerful blow across the base of my skull, which tingled deliciously for a split second before the lights went out.

My head throbbed painfully as things swam back into focus. With bemused interest I watched the ceiling recede with measured slowness, its grimy bare expanse punctuated by the pendulum swing of a naked light bulb. Suddenly I realized my position — I had been carefully laid out on a hydraulic jack which was gently lowering me to the ground. I stirred slightly and caught sight of Hank, who was busily gathering up the collection of wrenches, bolts and chisels which were strewn—or should I say embedded—in the filthy floor around my head.

"There you are, Doc, good as new," he said in a sort of a self-satisfied way.

I felt strong enough to bolt for the door, and was tensing my muscles, when all of a sudden, it struck me that he was absolutely right. I was good as new. Better, in fact. My anxieties had evaporated, my self-destructive impulses were completely gone, all the annoying human foibles and quirks which I had always accepted as part of my make-up had vanished. I was eager to get back to my work, to plunge again into the mainstream of my life from which I had lately been diverted, and, most amazing of all, I no longer cared a hoot about the Ferrari.

"How?" I asked.

"Oh, it's kind of hard to explain, you not being a mechanic, and all. Let's put it his this way, you just had sort of a wore-out main bearing like — well, not exactly. I guess... you'd just have to be a mechanic". Here Hank looked apologetically down at his shoes.

"I was sure sorry I had to smash you and all, but I could see that you was in a pretty bad way. If you don't mind me sayin' so, I was really afraid that you... that you — God forbid — might do something to yourself."

"Don't give it a second thought, Hank, you did the right thing. I appreciate it." I couldn't stay to talk, nor was I going to be so foolish as to question my astonishing good fortune. I had

By Martin Orenstein

to pick up the loose strands of my life where I had dropped them, and I had to do it then, that moment, before they were irretrievably lost. "Be seeing, you, Hank," I said, sidling out the door.

"Dr. Bain!" Hank called urgently after me. "I sure hate to mention it Doc, especially since you didn't ask for the work and all, but — well, I got to make a living."

He was really embarrassed, so I made it easy for him. "Sure, Hank."

"Uh... that'll be five dollars for labor," he stuttered. Five dollars! I once spent some sixteen thousand dollars on an analysis which hadn't been even one-tenth as successful. I gladly slipped him the five and made as if to leave. But his words stopped me short once again.

"And... if you don't mind... that'll be seventy-five cents for parts."



by **SHELDON PRICE**

## Wins and Losses

## Track and Field

# Women's Tennis Squad Competes At Kingston

The final standings were Toronto 10, Queen's 7, McGill 6, Western 4, and McMaster 3.

**SWIMMING:** Speed coaching in Currie Pool from 5-6 today.  
**BADMINTON:** Coaching available at 7:30 tonight in Currie Gym.

**September 12, 1962**

**McDONALD, CURRIE & CO.**  
**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**

## LIABILITIES

\* After deducting a distribution from bookstore profits of \$12,863.74 in 1962.

	World University Service of Canada Scholarships	Bookstore Profits	Lyman Duff Memorial Lectures	Contingencies	Art Purchases	Students' Society Reserve for Lending Library	Total
Balance - June 30, 1961	2,996.40	10,918.22	1,504.86	35,000.00	1,000.00	1,141.02	52,560.50
Additions:							
Amount appropriated from surplus	6,623.60	—	—	15,000.00	—	—	21,623.60
Distribution received from McGill University	—	18,375.17	—	—	—	—	18,375.17
Interest	—	—	—	—	—	61.04	61.04
Deductions:	9,620.00	29,293.39	1,504.86	50,000.00	1,000.00	1,202.06	92,620.31
Amount expended during year	—	—	440.34	—	—	—	440.34
Living expenses of W.U.S.C. scholars	5,820.00	—	—	—	—	—	5,820.00
Distribution to McGill Students' Union	—	12,863.74	—	—	—	—	12,863.74
Balance - June 30, 1962	\$3,800.00	\$16,429.65	\$1,064.52	\$50,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,202.06	\$73,496.23



# Redmen Back To Work Wanderers Blank

## Ruggermen 12-0

by DAVE MCFARLANE

The honeymoon is over and the Big Red Team is back into the routine. Last night they ran through a gruelling practice in temperatures approaching sub-zero. The Redmen are riding high as a result of their resounding victory last Saturday and morale in practice sessions is higher than it's been this season.

It has to be. In Kingston, the Gaels are going to be two touchdowns tougher. Frank Tindall's boys are a proud tough lot and the licking handed them last weekend is not going to sit well in Upper Canada.

The home field and partisan crowd is going to be a definite advantage. The grads coming back to Queen's for homecoming weekend will help fill the stadium to the breaking point.

### Long Haul

The Redmen are not yet out of the woods by any means. They still must win their remaining three games to stay in realistic contention for the Yates Trophy. The one consoling factor though is

the knowledge that they can win football games.

It appears that the offence is at long last taking the shape that was predicted for it in the early season.

The previously mythical offensive balance finally became a reality against the Gaels when they were pressed to stop the Red and White attack on the ground and through the air.

More important however was the fact that even when the next play could be predicted with relative reliability, they couldn't stop it due to excellent execution by McGill.

This puts the Redmen in a difficult position. They reached a point

on Saturday where they were doing most things as well as they will ever do them. Taking the power of the Gaels into consideration, McGill will have to stay close to this level of excellence to top the Tricolor once again.

### No Injuries

For the first time in a month, the Redmen came out of a football game unscathed. In addition, it appears that some of the early season hurts are about to stop aggravating the Red and White effort. Dave Morton and Andy Connor are back to top form. Don Taylor's cast has been substantially reduced and he is showing top receiving form in practise.

Last night, in a very dull and raggedly played match, the McGill Rugger Fifteen fell victim to the greater speed of the Wanderers 1, in dropping a 12-0 decision. The game was marred by a slippery field, freezing temperatures, and no goal posts.

The absence of the goal posts, as a result of last Saturday's football game, led to the abandoning of kicking for much more running. As a result, the Wanderers tallied four tries. The marksmen were Ian Parsons, Ken Gordon, Chris Allan, and Peter Pottinger.

McGill exhibited few good scoring attempts and were constantly forced to the defensive. One fine defensive play was executed by Redmen back Chang, who saved his team from further humiliation, when he snagged a Wanderer kick on his own try-line.

The second half witnessed two players having to leave the pitch because of injuries. First, McGill's Chang was laid out flat on his back after a tackle. Minutes later, the visitors' Ken Gordon sustained an ankle injury and was carried from the scene of action. The game ended

with both teams playing minus a man.

Last night's encounter saw the return to action of John Nicholls, Jim Miller, and Robin Webster. Webster, who is experiencing knee difficulties, played to test his injury under game conditions. He was not very pleased, but hopes to bring it into shape for Saturday's tilt against Queen's, at Kingston. Also expected to be ready for the next game is Steve Brown. Brown was earlier reported to be set for last night's encounter, but decided to sit it out, to give his knee the added rest.

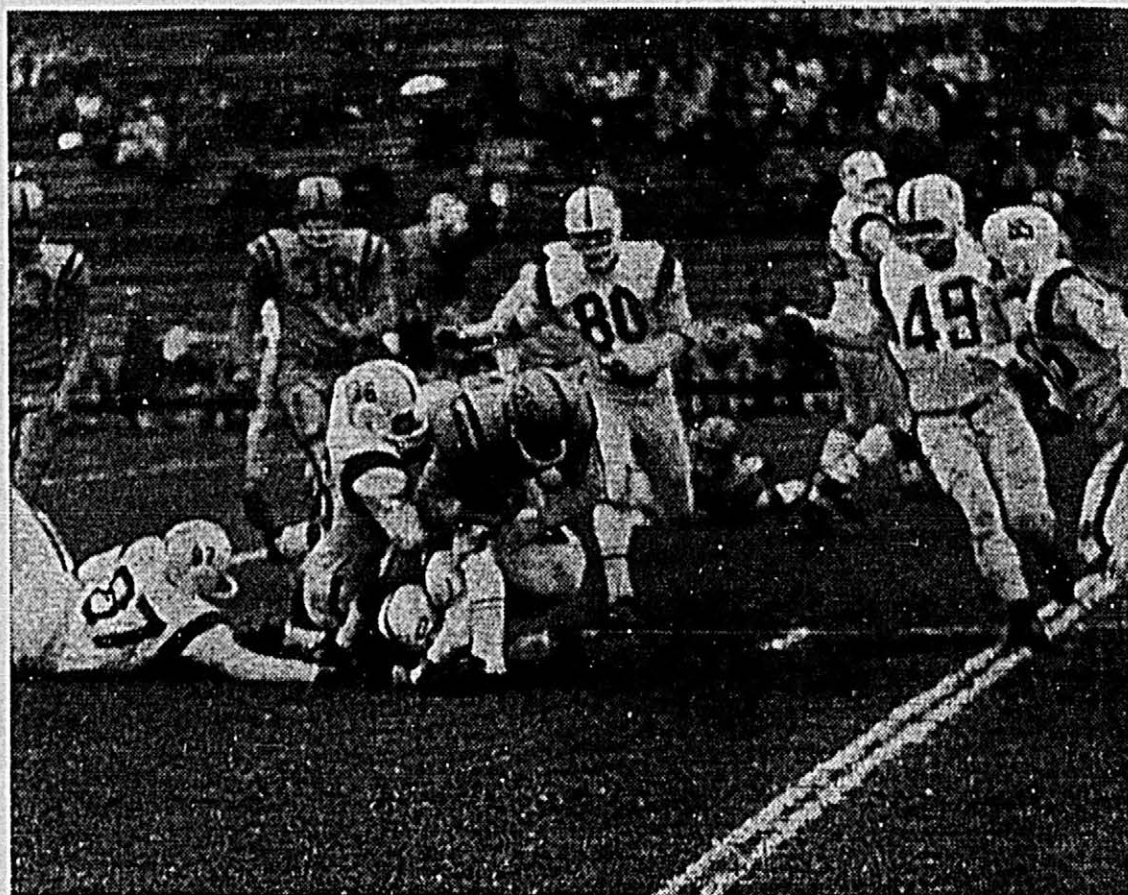
The most enthusiastic supporter for the Redmen last night was Jenny Buck, a grad of three years past. As well, Martin Otter, of the Intermediate squad, called a good game from the stands. It was also requested that John Davis be mentioned.

## MAAA Wins Marathon

Last Thursday, on October 16, the McGill's swim team entertained the MAAA and All-Star teams in a marathon swim meet held at the RVC pool.

The team from MAAA placed first with 36 points, followed by the All-Stars with 18 points, and McGill with 15 points.

Jodi Longstaff proved to be the only highlight on the Red and White squad. She placed first in the 50-yard back-stroke with a time of 32.2 seconds. MAAA proved undefeated in all the remaining events, while McGill and the All-Stars alternated in placing second and third.



— photo by Mike Goldstein

Queen's halfback Bayne Norrie (25) falls victim to the gang tackling effort of the stubborn Redmen defence. Graeme Strathdee (70) gets him from the front; Tony Blair (36) grabs him from the rear; Sal Lovechio (87) clutches an ankle; Russ Zelko (80), Ray Lawson (49) and Eric Walter (85) move in for insurance.

## ENGLISH SPEAKING RALLY

**Hon. JEAN LESAGE, P.C.**

and

**Hon. GEORGE C. MARLER,**  
P.C., M.L.C.

**TONIGHT 8:15**

**West Hill High School**  
Somerled Ave. (at Draper)

Hon. Paul Earl  
Hon. J. Richard Hyde, Q.C.  
George O'Reilly  
Claire Kirkland-Casgrain

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